

Bar silver (Hendy & Harmon quotation) 47 1/2—Grain, lower—Livestock, steady—Mexican bank notes, 15—Vila currency, 15—Chihuahua currency, 15 1/2—Caracas currency, 15 1/2.

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair tonight and tomorrow.

# EL PASO HERALD

## Subway ragedly Puts 200 In Hospitals

## EXPLOSION LEADS TO PANIC

## SEVEN HUNDRED TERRIFIED PASSENGERS ARE CAUGHT IN FLAMING CONDUIT.

## NEW YORK TRAFFIC IS DEMORALIZED

## Overhead Service Is Overwhelmed When 1,000,000 Abandon Subways.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—New York's subway today was visited by fire and panic today which sent 200 persons to hospitals, caused the death of several people and demoralized the transportation system of the city.

The fire was said to have been due to an electrical explosion in a conduit between 50th and 51st street stations.

The noise, flames and smoke terrified 700 passengers of two downtown trains stalled nearby and trapped hundreds of others on other trains. In their efforts to escape, scores were badly bruised, many knocked unconscious and others overcome by smoke.

**Traffic Congestion Frenzied.**  
The subway service, according to an official of the public service, may be closed for several days as a result of the accident. If this is the case, it will mean that more than 1,000,000 persons a day carried by subway trains will be diverted to the surface and elevated systems and this will cause a congestion without parallel in the history of the city.

**Called Worst Subway Disaster.**  
At first it was believed that the fire had been a terrible catastrophe and reports reached police headquarters that at least a score were known to have been killed. The entire fire department, all ambulances in the city and the police were rushed to the scene.

Smoke poured out of the subway entrances, manholes and ventilators, and screams for help from those in the smoking hole could be heard. It turned out that early reports had been exaggerated, but the victims were described by the police as the worst subway disaster that has occurred here.

**Police Report Many Deaths.**  
In the panic and confusion which ensued, police headquarters issued a report that at least 20 persons had lost their lives and that scores more were believed to be dead, but this later proved to be unfounded and only a few deaths resulted from the disaster.

A surgeon attached to the Polytechnic hospital reported that an injured woman had died in an ambulance on her way to the hospital. Other deaths are expected.

The fire broke out on a subway train and immediately there was a panic among the passengers and a jam of traffic. As the train after it became clogged in the great underground traffic tube, with smoke filling the hole and pouring from the openings, panic seized the people in the cars and on the streets. The police, the firemen, railroad officials—everybody—appeared completely to lose their heads and for a time it was feared that the death list would run into the hundreds.

**Panic Results.**  
The fire broke out during the rush hour of the morning, when the subway trains were crowded to standing room with commuters and others going to their work.

One supposition is that the fire started from a match or cigar or cigarette stub carelessly thrown onto the track. Another theory is that an electric spark from the dead "third" rail caused the fire. The flames spread fast and the smoke, backing up in the tube, soon caused suffocation and a panic among the passengers. As trains are operated at intervals of a few seconds at this hour of the day, the trains soon piled up in the subway and the jam became so serious that it was impossible to back out of reach of the smoke for several minutes. Trouble with the signal apparatus, as a result of the fire, and the obscuring of the signal lights by the smoke, added to the confusion.

**Impossible to Get Out.**  
The construction of the subway tubes is such that it is impossible for the passengers to get out of the trains and reach the surface except at stations.

The four tracks occupy practically all the space inside the cemented tube, and, in wooden cars, threatened every minute by the configuration, the train crews ignorant of the trouble and unable to extricate the jammed cars, became panic stricken and there were fights to get out, a feat impossible of accomplishment even though the guards had opened the doors.

The situation was the most serious since the construction of the subway. The blowing out of a controller box has caused several serious jammed congestion of traffic and small panics among the passengers, but never before has there been any serious panic with so many injured.

## SAYS VICTORIES BARRED FOR WAR

## Gen. Von Heeringen Tells of Changes Which War Has Brought About.

Field Headquarters of the German Army, France, Jan. 6.—The aeroplane, the field telephone, telegraph and wireless are partly to blame for the present great war in Europe, according to Gen. von Heeringen, who commands an important section of the German battle line, for if it were not for these inventions war on such a scale as at present would be impossible.

**Change in Laying Out Trenches.**  
"Take the laying out of trenches for example," he said. "The first principle to be observed in laying out trenches, according to our ideas before the war, was to secure a field of fire as far as possible, so as to force an attacking enemy to advance a long distance under the fire of the defenders. Now we have learned that the first essential is to have them concealed and protected from artillery fire, even if this field of fire does not extend more than 20 yards before the trenches. That is enough, with modern weapons, to stop any attack. In a number of places along the front our men and the French occupy opposite slopes of the same ridge with the crest of the ridge between them, so that neither side can see the other. In other days it would have been thought that the force seizing the crest could drive out the others, but now neither side dares to show its head above the crest."

**March Around Cities Now.**  
"Another lesson we have learned is in regard to the occupation of cities in advance. We now march our columns around the city instead of through it, sending only light reconnaissance parties into it until we have established that it is of no use to the enemy."

**Hand Grenades Effective.**  
"Hand grenades, we find, are the best means for street and house to house fighting. A couple of hand grenades thrown into a house occupied by the enemy will clear it more quickly than the shooting of a machine gun. The loss of life than by the use of the bomb. Our men all carry grenades now. In trenches we are using with remarkable effect not only hand grenades, but large mines containing a large quantity of explosive and thrown by a special type of gun. These explode with tremendous effect, killing and utterly demoralizing everyone in the opposite trench."

During the correspondent's stay at headquarters a report was brought in the general one evening that the French had endeavored to push forward a large mine from their trenches into the German trenches at this point only a few yards distant. The Germans opened a bombardment upon it with their hand grenades the moment it appeared above the breastwork and succeeded in exploding it before it reached the danger zone for them.

**Hand Grenades Much Like Baseballs.**  
The correspondent was shown a number of these hand grenades. They are about the size of a baseball and are bound to short wooden paddles, making them very handy to throw. They are provided with fuses which the user lights from a match or a cigar. A supply of these are kept in readiness in every trench. When thrown, they travel twelve times each man usually carries two in his belt and storming parties sent to take a village or town equip themselves liberally with these weapons.

"Which of the allies has the best troops?" asked one of his hearers. Gen. von Heeringen had only praise for both British and French. The French were stiff, hard fighters, but he seemed, like most officers at the front, to think that the British soldiers were the toughest opponents. The correspondent has found German officers of all arms united in this opinion of the excellence of the British personnel and material.

**Communists Show Bravery.**  
Deeds of bravery in this war were too common to stand out as being among the supposed over-civilized races of Europe too high, the general believed, to draw any comparisons or to select any special exploit as to the bravest. What had caught his fancy most, however, was the action of the British and French troops in Flanders and getting their baptism of fire in what is considered to be the most vicious fighting of the war, who went in singing "Deutschland Über Alles" and bore their part with the enthusiasm of youngsters and the steadiness, under heavy losses, of seasoned veterans.

Life at headquarters in one of steady work, notwithstanding the comparative inaction of the army for several weeks. The officers of the staff, and Gen. von Heeringen as a large official family of perhaps 50 officers who were together in two large connecting rooms of the headquarters. The French building used as headquarters.

The food is plain and simple, soldierly to almost the same degree as that of the man in the trench.

**Found Wine in "Graves."**  
"For," he added, smiling, "we had trouble in getting even the table wine required, the stock apparently having run out, but we later found supplies—where do you think? In soldiers' graves. A French shell which fell into one of these revealed a little of the inhabitants—to bury such supplies, round up a mound of earth and set up a wooden cross at the head of the supposed grave."

## WILSON'S SPEECH IS DEAD TO HIM

## Women's Delegation Reminds President of His Stand on Suffrage.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—President Wilson today reiterated to a station of women suffragists his previously announced position that an equal franchise should be brought about through action by the states rather than through a federal constitutional amendment. Nearly 100 women from different parts of the country saw the president at the White House and asked him to support the Bratton-Mondell amendment which comes to a vote in the house January 12. The president told the women that he much admired their skill and tenacity in their campaign.

"I have had a life long conviction that this should be done state by state," said the president. "I would take the same position on a question affecting men's suffrage. I would be deserting my deepest political convictions if I changed my position on the situation. My views on this question do not represent any antagonism to the cause itself."

**Quoted Pre-Election Speeches.**  
Miss Alberta Hill, of New York, told the president he had made several "perfectly splendid" suffrage speeches after his nomination for the presidency. She read abstracts from an address by the president at Spring Lake, N. J., in which he thanked the organizers of the Woman's Wilson and Marshall league for their efforts in his behalf.

In replying to Miss Hill, the president said he still held the position he took on the suffrage question during the campaign and was opposing the delegation on the methods of gaining the vote for women rather than on the merits of the question itself.

Dr. Frances McGeehan, of Philadelphia, closed the hearing with a statement that there was little difference between the method of gaining the vote by a federal constitutional amendment and the method of gaining the vote by state action. Ultimately, she said, the state legislatures had to pass on federal constitutional amendments.

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 6.—One person was killed and 12 were injured here today when a crowded elevator, descending from the 14th floor of the Pacific building, started falling and crashed at the fourth floor and dropped to the basement. Several of the injured may die.

## Three Phoenix Saloons Reopen But Sell Nothing Stronger Than Hop Ale

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 6.—With the same who mixed before Arizona became "dry," the barrooms of three Phoenix hotels have been reopened. But nothing more intoxicating than beer, which contained only a trace of alcohol, can be purchased there. As prices for soft drinks are about double what the drug stores charge, the saloons have been opened. So far, however, they have been well patronized by persons who like to drink at the saloons rather than what used to be dispensed there.

## Seal Coffin Handles; Hold Mock Communion

Roswell, N. M., Jan. 6.—Churches and undertakers are not far from the thieves who have been operating here recently. The burglars broke into a local undertaker's office, took knives, saws and handles of axes and caskets despite the fact that a corpse was in the adjoining room. The work was thought to have been done by white men.

Thieves also held mock communion in the Christian church when they broke into the church with a skeleton key, broke the case containing communion wine and took six bottles. Some of the communion bread was also taken for the feast.

**CLAIM \$100,000 SPOKE FOR PENROSE ELECTION.**  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Allegations that more than \$100,000 was spent on behalf of senator Penrose in his recent successful campaign for reelection were made before a senate committee today by representatives Palmer and Ruple of Pennsylvania.

The committee resumed consideration of the Norris resolution to direct an investigation to senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania and Illinois. On re-consideration, the committee deferred action until Mr. Penrose could be asked if he wishes to appear.

## OFFICERS DRIVEN FROM THE ISLAND

## Hunted Men Leave Barricaded Shack and Are Pursued Through Woods.

THREATEN DEATH TO TWO HOSTAGES  
Dogs Now Trail Alleged Robbers; Villagers Are Warned of Man Hunt.

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 6.—After barricading themselves in a fisherman's shack on an island in the Rock river, near here, and defying all attempts of deputy sheriffs who sought to arrest them in connection with robberies of summer cottages, two men, believed to be Joseph Boyer, an ex-convict, and Harry Spettler, escaped from the island today and were pursued by the posse into a forest on the river bank.

The two men, before escaping, had driven the officers from the island with their threats to shoot. Dogs were set on the trail through the woods and the posse followed them. Villagers were warned that a man hunt was on.

**Two Held as Hostages.**  
Two housekeepers in the home of Joseph Coulter, a Chicagoan, were held as hostages in the cabin and Boyer told the sheriff that he would injure them if the house were rushed.

**Boyer Threatens Sheriff.**  
The posse started to cross the river Tuesday morning, but rifle shots prevented them from landing on the island. The sheriff left a guard and returned for help. When the posse reached the island, a telephone call came and Boyer spoke into the telephone.

"Tell the sheriff I'll kill the people in this house if he starts shooting," he said. "I'll make a good job of it."

## THINK REVENUE WON'T STAND FOR HEAVY ARMY EXPENDITURES

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The chief result of Tuesday night's conference between secretaries Daniels and Garrison and congressional leaders was a general conclusion that the government's revenue during this year would not bear extensive additions to the military estimates, but that next year, when congress considers some means of raising new revenue in place of the special stamp tax, the subject of appropriations for national defense will be considered.

## OHIO COAL OPERATORS STAND FOR "OPEN SHOP"

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Eastern Ohio coal operators at a meeting here today decided to open their mines under the "open shop" plan. Striking miners who have been idle since the first of August have been given first opportunity to fill the jobs under the scale offered by the operators.

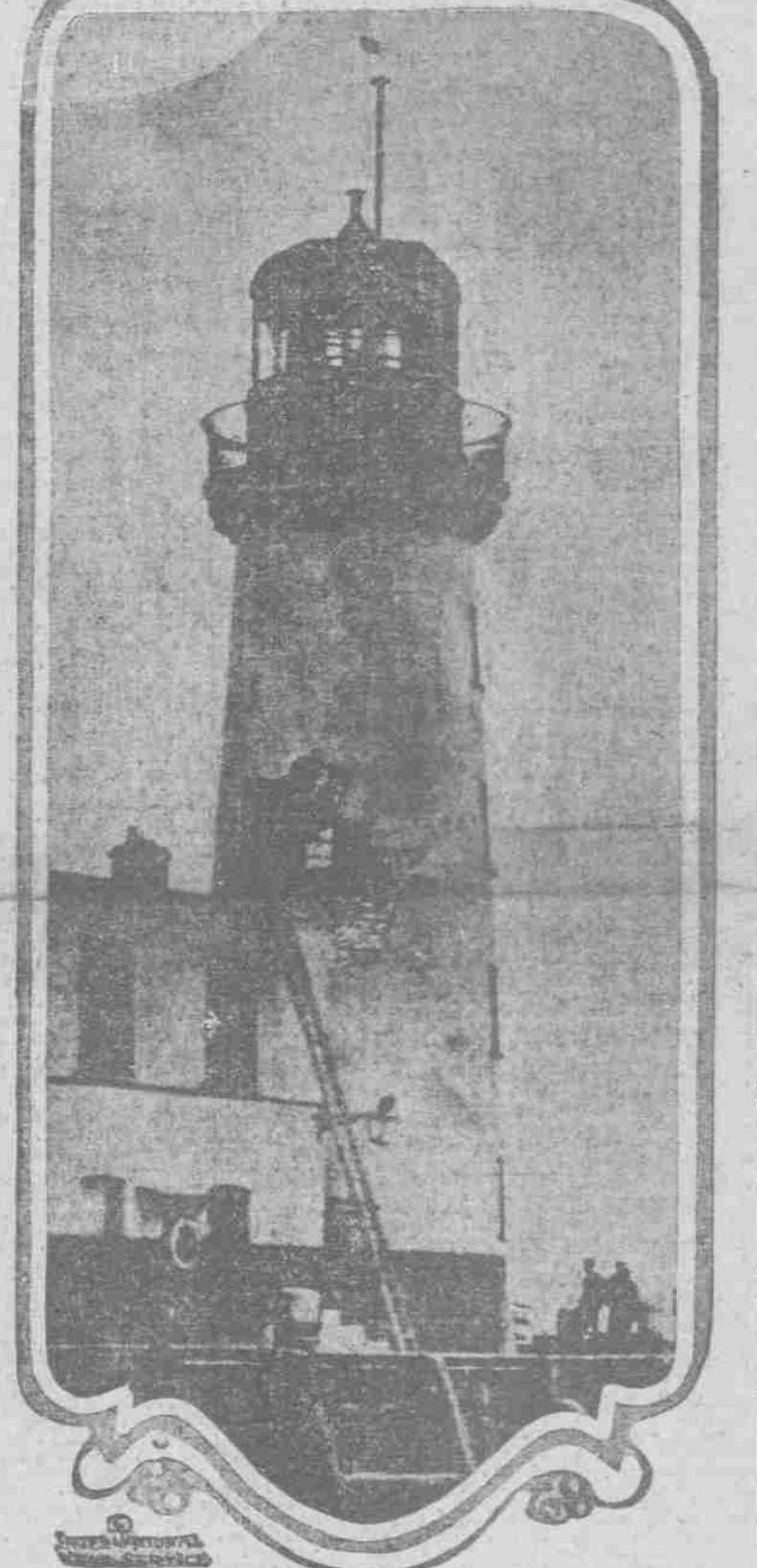
## WILSON NOMINATES FORT ASSISTANT U. S. TREASURER

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—President Wilson today nominated George Fort, of Georgia, to be assistant treasurer of the United States, and Capt. De Witt Coffman and William F. Fullam, U. S. N., to be rear admirals.

## PLAYGROUND MEETING; The Public Invited

At the high school Thursday evening at 8 there will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the chamber of commerce playground committee, to which the public is invited.

## English Light House German Target



This photograph, made immediately after the daring raid of a German squadron on the towns of Whitby, Scarborough and Hartlepool on the northern coast of England, illustrates how one German gunner sent a shell hurtling through the lighthouse at Scarborough.

## THE WAR AT A GLANCE

**GERMAN TRENCH NEARLY HALF A MILE LONG IN THE ARGONNE**  
The region was blown up by the allies, according to today's official statement from Paris. The French then sent an infantry attack and captured half of the trench. During this charge a grandson of the Italian patriot, Garibaldi, was killed. The recent death in action of another grandson was said in Rome to have reawakened the war spirit in Italy.

**CLAIM FRENCH BOMBARD OWN TOWNS.**  
The Berlin war office states that the French are bombarding towns to the rear of the German lines and "seem indifferent to the killing of their own countrymen and to the destruction of French homes." The capture of several trenches from the allies is reported.

**FIGHTING CONTINUES NEAR WARSAW.**  
Fighting continues along the main line west of Warsaw, but dispatches from Petrograd and Berlin agree that there have been no important developments recently. Today's German official communication says that a few Russian positions were captured.

**ENTIRE FORCE IS KILLED.**  
The garrison which has been defending the Galician fortress of Przemyel, under siege by the Russians for many weeks, attempted another sortie. Of the force which made the effort, it is said in Petrograd that not one man remained the fortress, every member of the party being killed, wounded or captured.

**THREE ARE ANNIHILATED.**  
Against two of the three nations

## Not a Single One Returns to Fort, Russians Claim; Fire Is Terrific.

## FRENCH EXTEND GAINS IN ALSACE

Make Four Decided Advances Along Battle Front; Germans Report Successes.

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 6.—A recent sortie by the Austro-Hungarian garrison which is defending Przemyel, Galicia, resulted in the complete annihilation of the Austrian force, according to semi-official reports from Petrograd.

The sortie was preceded by an extensive artillery reconnaissance. Then the Austro-Hungarian infantry advanced in force in the direction of a forest near the city. The Russians opened fire but the cover of the woods. They continued to push forward and the Russians permitted them to all close to the Russian positions before making a serious effort to halt them. With the fighting thus at close range the Russians opened up a terrific fire from rifles and machine guns.

It is said that not one of the force which made the sortie regained the trench, those who were not killed or wounded being captured.

**The Turkish Menace Removed.**  
The reported Russian victory at Sari Kamysh, in the Russian Caucasus and the capture of Ardahan, an important junction point of the mountain roads from the Turkish frontier to Kars and Tiflis, apparently remove whatever menace to those cities was presented by the Turkish invasion. According to the opinion of military men here, the attack on Sari Kamysh was secondary in importance to the wide enveloping movement of the Turks which was designed to cut off the Russians near the border and place Turkish forces between them and the Caucasian capital.

By December 17 the Turks had established themselves in the village of upper Sari Kamysh, but on the 19th they were routed there, with the loss of 20 officers and 1,500 men. Meanwhile the Turks had occupied Ardahan, to the northwest, 180 miles from the frontier, and had driven out after hard fighting, which resulted in great losses on both sides.

**French Advance.**  
French forces Tuesday advanced at four distinct points along the battle front, extending from the North sea to Alsace and gave ground in one instance, according to the official announcement issued this afternoon by the French war department.

The gains claimed by the French were in the region to the northwest of Reims in the forest of La Grappe, near the ravine of Courte, themselves, and in the forest of La Pierre. In Alsace the Germans regained one of their trenches in the vicinity of Steinbach.

**Germans Make Two Futile Attacks.**  
The communication follows: "In Belgium the enemy delivered without success two attacks on the position of the sand dunes and to the southwest of St. George's. On the rest of the front, to the north of the Ids and from the Ids to the Oise, there has been nothing except artillery fighting."

**Germans Batteries Silenced.**  
"In the valley of the Oise, in the section of Reims, our batteries gained the upper hand over those of the enemy, reducing them to silence. At a point northwest of Reims, it is reported that certain of our troops have made an advance of about 100 yards."

**French Gain 200 Yards.**  
"In the Argonne there developed a spirited action, which permitted us to retake 200 yards of trenches in the forest of La Grappe, the same place where there was recently a slight giving away, as previously reported, from Bagatelle and from Fontaine Mademoiselle were delivered two violent German attacks, each of which was repulsed. A complete German regiment was engaged in each movement."

**Bad Weather in Vosges Region.**  
"From the Argonne to the Vosges the bad weather has continued. There is fog and mud at different points along this front there have been fairly spirited artillery exchanges. In the forest of La Pierre, near Point-A-Mousson, we have continued to gain ground."

"In the region of Thann (in upper Alsace) in spite of a violent cannonading, we retained the gains we had made."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)